THE UNIVERSITY OF

CHICAGO

THE LAW SCHOOL

2002-2003
LL.M. Program

This booklet is intended to provide prospective applicants to our LL.M. program with an introduction to the Law School and the University, a brief description of our location in Hyde Park and Chicago, and information about our Graduate Programs and the LL.M. application process. The booklet contains the LL.M. application and three recommendation request forms. Questions unanswered by these materials may be addressed to the Admissions Office at the phone number or address on the back cover. Prospective applicants with access to the Internet are invited to view our web site (www.law.uchicago.edu) for more information about the Law School.

Some international students may be unfamiliar with the reputations of individual American law schools. While there is no simple way to establish the relative reputations of the leading schools in this country, several charts in this booklet may be helpful in comparing Chicago to other law schools.

The University of Chicago considers applicants on the basis of individual merit and without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national or ethnic origin, age, disabilities, or other factors irrelevant to participation in the programs of the University.

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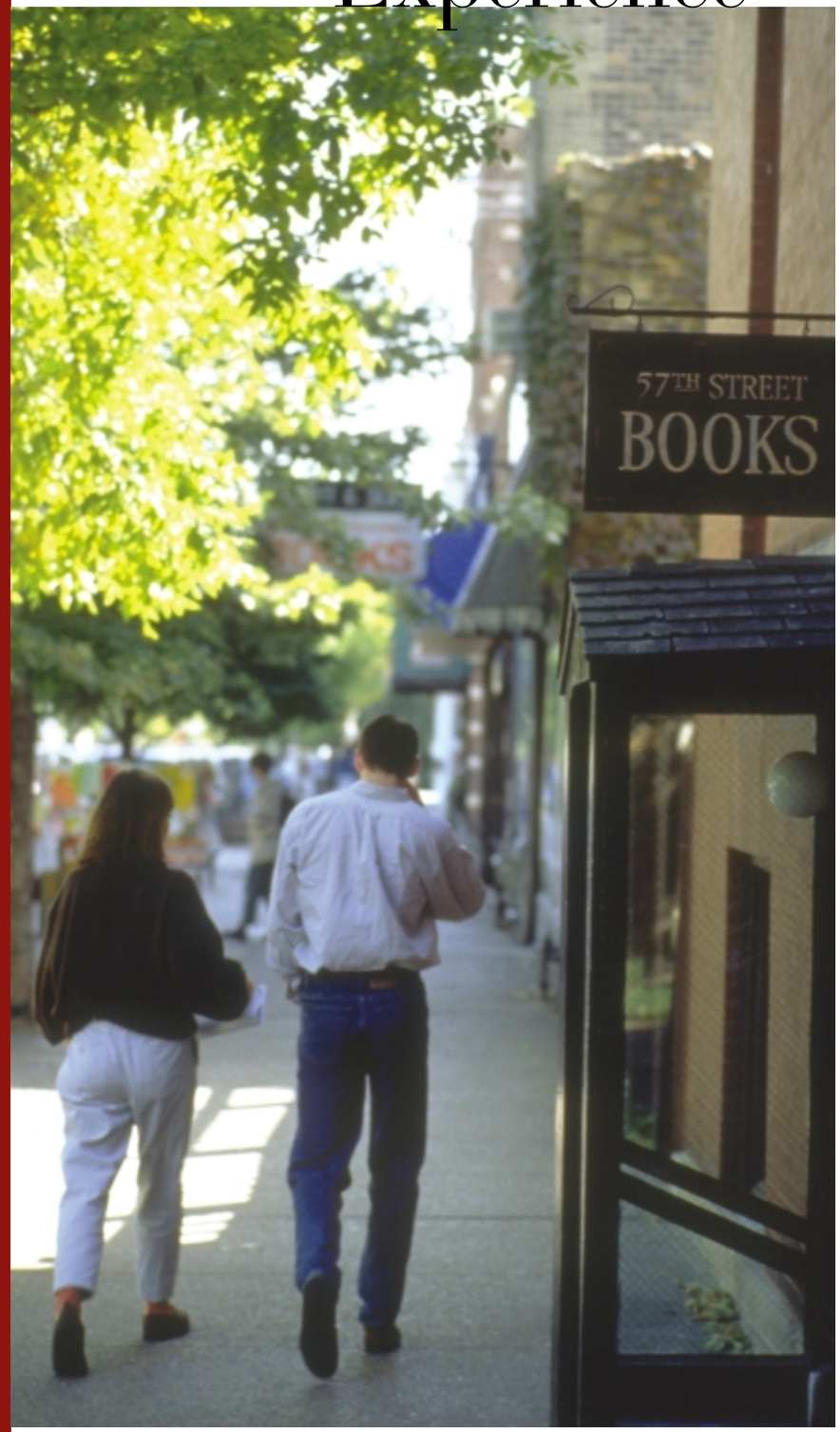
The Chicago L.L.M. Experience



Our LL.M. graduates often say that their year at the Law School had a great impact on both their subsequent personal and professional lives. The small size of the school and the LL.M. Program, the intellectual interchange with classmates and faculty, and the exciting urban location all contribute to making their experience here so rewarding. The following pages contain descriptions of what Chicago has to offer. This section presents a typical LL.M. experience as a student would encounter it throughout the year.

Faculty Reputation

Faculty scholarly output is viewed by many in legal education as an important component of professional reputation. Periodically efforts have been made to compare law schools by quantifying the collective reputations of their faculties. The most recent study—"Ranking and Explaining the Scholarly Impact of Law Schools," The Journal of Legal Studies, Volume 27, 1998—ranked law schools based upon the number of times their faculty members were cited by other law professors and academics. The following table, taken from that article, ranks schools by their scholarly impact. The authors of the article stated that Chicago and Yale were separated by a "noticeable gap" on their scale from all other American law schools.

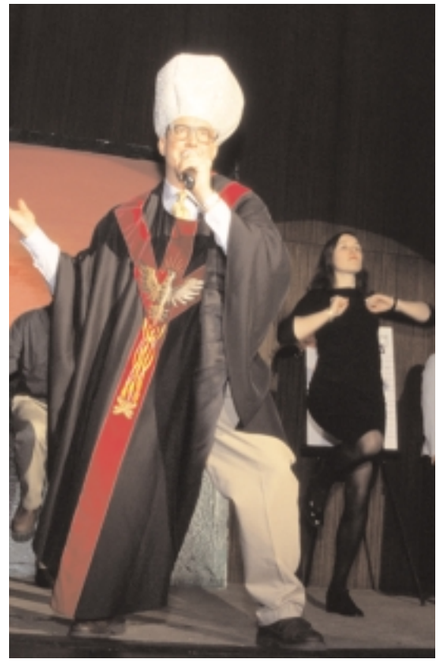
Chicago	1 (tie)
Yale	1 (tie)
Stanford	3
Harvard	4
Columbia	5 (tie)
Cornell	5 (tie)
Michigan	5 (tie)
NYU	8

At the time of admission in the Spring, accepted applicants are notified first by email that they have been offered admission. The admission materials arrive shortly thereafter and include lists of current students and many graduates around the world so that prospective students can communicate with people who have first-hand knowledge of Chicago. Once the LL.M. class for the following academic year has been set, members of the class will be sent email addresses of their classmates so they can begin contact with each other. In July, the Law School will send two publications: the Career Services Handbook for LL.M. Students (this will help students prepare for finding practical training experience in this country if they wish to do that) and *The Constitution of the United States: A Primer for the People* (this introduction to some elements of American law and government was written by Professor David Currie of the Law School).

In late September, a week before classes begin in the Autumn Quarter, there are a series of orientation events and presentations. These are designed to introduce LL.M. students to certain aspects of American law and legal education, and to provide opportunities for LL.M. students to get to know each other, members of the faculty and students in the J.D. Program. There are also several presentations by the Office of Career Services for students who intend to look for internships with American firms. The events include several dinners, a boat ride on Lake Michigan, a picnic and a visit to a comedy club. Also part of orientation is the Law School's first Wine Mess (a weekly Friday afternoon gathering for drinks, snacks and conversation) which features tables with representatives from the Law School's political, social, musical and service student organizations.

Unlike many other law schools, Chicago does not have registration in the Spring prior to the following academic year. This means that LL.M. students will register during orientation, the same time all J.D. students register. This also means that LL.M. students will be able to get advice - often conflicting ! – from other students and faculty about courses before they have to register. There are no specific courses which LL.M. students are required to take at Chicago, nor are there courses they may not take. LL.M. students often put together course and seminar schedules that reflect certain practice specialties such as corporate/securities, intellectual property, antitrust/regulation of business or commercial transactions among others. Most, however, add other offerings in areas like constitutional law, legal theory, law & economics and comparative law to round out their academic experience. The first week of each academic quarter is a "shopping period" where students may sample a variety of classes and seminars before selecting the ones that will make up their final schedule. The typical LL.M. schedule of three courses per quarter will have nine 65-minute classes spread from Monday through Friday.

While teaching styles will vary from professor to professor and sometimes from course to course with the same professor, many Chicago faculty use a style generally called the Socratic Method. Here is a description of that approach by Professor Elizabeth Garrett: "A teaching strategy that includes calling on students without giving them prior notice is the best way I have found to foster critical thinking for all members of such a group. No student is certain before class whether she will be called on to discuss difficult issues or to respond to answers provided by one of her colleagues. She must therefore pay close attention to my discussions with other students so she will be ready to play a meaningful role. Furthermore, the Socratic Method places some responsibility on students to think about the questions silently and participate actively on their own; the element of surprise provides a powerful incentive for them to meet that responsibility. It also encourages students to prepare for class, which will enable them to learn more from the Socratic dialogue that takes place. The objective is to inculcate in students the habit of rigorous and critical analysis of the arguments that they hear, as well as the practice of assessing and revising their own ideas and approaches in light of new information or different reasoning."



Belgian LL.M. Veerle Nuyts (right) stars in the 2001 Law School Musical.

During the first week of the Autumn Quarter, the International Law Society, a student organization, hosts a dinner to introduce LL.M. students to J.D. mentors who will be available throughout the year to provide advice and answer questions. Although the Law School is small enough that LL.M. and J.D. students will see each other on a regular basis both in and out of class, this mentoring program helps to set that process in motion. One Wine Mess in October usually has an international theme and includes a football (we call it soccer!) match between LL.M. and J.D. teams and some other contests to bring the two student communities together.

With a LL.M. Program of about 45-50 students, people find it easy to develop friendships and study or socialize together. An electronic list-serve gives each LL.M. student access to all students in the Program. Parties, dinners and other more informal social activities are often planned and organized through the list-serve. Many LL.M. students get together for lunch in the Law School's Green Lounge since there are no scheduled classes for an hour and a half starting at noon each week day. This time is also used by student organizations for extra-curricular lectures, debates and meetings.

Professor Jack Goldsmith hosts a picnic at this home for LL.M. students and their families the night before graduation.

About midway through the Autumn Quarter, the staff of the library have workshops for LL.M. students on research techniques. There is also a presentation for LL.M. students by a faculty member on how to approach law school examinations.

LL.M. students participate in social activities beyond the Law School community. The famous campus Halloween Party, organized in late October each year by law and business graduate students from Belgium, draws students from all over the University. There are several annual social events with students in the LL.M. Program at Northwestern University School of Law: a skating party, a reception and a soccer match. A major Chicago law firm hosts the LL.M. students for a presentation about firm practice in this country.

The four-day weekend of Thanksgiving in late November marks the beginning of the "examination season" at the Law School. Since most LL.M. students cannot return home for the weekend like many of the J.D. students, there is a traditional Thanksgiving dinner for the LL.M. students at the home of an administrator or faculty member. Autumn Quarter examinations end around December 10 and most LL.M. students celebrate with last minute holiday shopping in Chicago before returning home or traveling during the three-week vacation.

The Winter Quarter brings a new set of courses and seminars. Many LL.M. students participate in an employer interview program in New York City in late January. Social events during the quarter include the Law School auction (where students and faculty put up various goods and services for bid), the Over-the-Hump Party (a gathering at one of Chicago's many clubs to mark the half-way point of the year) and the musical show (a student organized production with several surprise faculty performers). Throughout the year, the Law Students Association (the student government which includes an LL.M. representative) organizes subsidized trips to Chicago theaters and professional sporting events. The quarter ends with examinations in March and a ten-day vacation which many J.D and LL.M. students take in the warmer parts of America, Mexico and the Caribbean.

The academic pace in the Spring Quarter quickens. Papers for seminars and workshops begun earlier in the year become due around May 15. LL.M. students along with J.D. students who wish to may take early examinations during the reading period to maximize the time they will have to prepare for bar examinations. A bar review course for New York is offered at the Law School through July, and most of the LL.M. students taking the New York examination prepare in Chicago. Major social events during the quarter include a formal dance, an LL.M. night at a baseball game, a dinner for all graduating J.D. and LL.M. students, a Law School talent show, and a picnic for LL.M. students and their families at a professor's home the night before graduation in June.

The Law School

The Law School is located in an architecturally distinct set of buildings designed by the late Eero Saarinen and originally completed in 1959. Significant additions were made in 1987 (a substantial increase in the size of the D'Angelo Law Library) and 1998 (the addition of The Kane Center for Clinical Legal Education and four new classrooms.) Included in the Law Quadrangle is a courtroom complex, the Weymouth Kirkland Courtroom, in which actual sittings of courts and administrative agencies are occasionally held. The Glen A. Lloyd Auditorium, with a capacity of approximately 500, is frequently used for lectures, programs, concerts, and similar University functions. The D'Angelo Law Library contains about 650,000 volumes, and is one of the leading law libraries in the nation, with particular strength in the research collection and in foreign legal materials. A large proportion of its seating is in the form of carrels and semicarrels spaced throughout the five floors as well as in the main floor reading room. The entire Law School complex is known as the Laird Bell Quadrangle, in honor of a distinguished alumnus.

The Law School's small size—180 first year students, 45 graduate students, and a total student body of approximately 590—helps to develop a sense of community among students, faculty, and administrators. Ease of access to, and easy information exchange with, the faculty are viewed as an integral part of the educational process; the building was designed specifically to encourage this atmosphere. Faculty and student organization offices are arranged around the stacks of the D'Angelo Law Library. The custom is for students to drop in on faculty members at any time without going through secretaries or other staff.

Chicago's academic program has been influenced by a particular interest, imparted at its inception, in the relationship between law and other social studies and in the interaction of law within its social and human context. Thus, the Law School's program combines an emphasis on technical legal knowledge and professional skills with a concern for illuminating the connections between law and other disciplines. Contributing to the first objective are a group of courses and seminars focused on concrete problems of counseling, drafting, and litigation. Reflecting the second objective, a significant portion of the faculty represents academic fields other than law, including economics, history, philosophy, and political science. The strong orientation of the faculty toward research provides students with unusually good opportunities and LL.M. students often do independent research projects with members of the faculty instead of taking a class or seminar.

The Harold J. Green Lounge, in which students and faculty gather between classes and for lunch, occupies a central place on the main floor of the Law School.

Chicago's Curriculum

During a typical academic year, the Law School offers approximately 150 courses and seminars (smaller classes of about 15 students usually requiring papers in place of examinations) with an average class size of about 36 students. All of these courses and seminars are open to LL.M. students. The first-year curriculum includes basic courses in Civil Procedure, Contracts, Criminal Law, Property, and Torts. The following courses and seminars from the curriculum have been organized by specialty and by interdisciplinary approach. The seminars are marked with an *. Not all courses and seminars are offered each academic year. If there is a particular course in which you are interested, please inquire to insure its availability. See our website for full descriptions of courses and seminars.

LEGAL SPECIALTIES

Administrative Law, Legislative Process, and Governmental Regulation

Administrative Law
Advanced Antitrust
Advanced Issues in Telecommunications Law*
Advanced Securities
Advanced Trademarks and Unfair Competition*
Antitrust Law
Current Controversies in Corporate and Securities Law*
Diversity and Community Standards*
Employment Discrimination
Employment Law and Privacy*
Environmental Law
Federal Budget Policy*
Federal Regulation of Securities
Financial Institutions*
Health Care for the Poor
Historical Themes in Social Welfare and Social Work
Immigration Law and Policy
International Trade Regulation*
Introduction to Tax Policy*
Law, Behavior, and Regulation*
Legislation
Legislative Process
National Security Law
Natural Resources Law
Network Industries
Parent, Child, and the State
Patents and Trade Secrets
Policy Analysis: The Evaluation of Social Welfare Programs and Policies
Political Economics of the Regulation of Financial Institutions*
Political Theory of the Administrative State*
Principles of Social Welfare Policy
Public Choice
Public Land and Resources Law
Regulation of Sexuality
Regulation: What Works and What Doesn't*
Sex Equality
Sexual Harassment*
State and Local Finance*
State and Local Government
Tax Policy and Public Finance*
Telecommunications Law
The Constitution in Congress*
The History of the Law of the Use of Land, 1620-1930*
The Law and Practice of Zoning, Land Use, and Eminent Domain*
The Law of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics
The Law of the Executive Branch*
The Politics of Welfare*
Theoretical Foundations of the Regulatory State*
Topics in Legislation and Legislative Process*
Voting Rights and the Democratic Process

Business, Commercial, and Labor Law

Accounting Theory and the Law
Advanced Antitrust*
Advanced Contract Theory*
Advanced Issues in Telecommunications Law*
Advanced Securities
Advanced Trademarks and Unfair Competition*
Agency, Partnerships, and the Law of Fiduciary Duties
Alternative Dispute Resolution*
Antitrust Law
Bankruptcy and Reorganization: The Federal Bankruptcy Code
Business Organizations
Business Planning*
Commercial Arbitration: Domestic and International
Commercial Transactions
Contracts
Copyright
Corporate Crime and Investigation*
Corporate Finance
Corporate Governance
Corporation Law
Current Controversies in Corporate and Securities Law*
Electronic Commerce Law*
Employee Benefits*
Employment and Labor Law
Employment Discrimination
Employment Discrimination Project (Clinic)
Employment Law and Privacy*
Entrepreneurship*
Entrepreneurship and the Law*
Federal Regulation of Securities
Financial Institutions*
Fundamentals of Commercial Real Estate Transactions
Insider Trading*
Institute for Justice Clinic on Entrepreneurship
Insurance Law and Policy
International Finance
International Taxation
Introductory Income Tax
Negotiation Theory and Practice
Network Industries
Nonprofit Organizations*
Nonprofit Organizations: Concepts and Practice
Oil and Gas
Partnership Taxation
Patents and Trade Secrets
Political Economics of the Regulation of Financial Institutions*
Secured Transactions
Selected Topics in Commercial Law*
Special Topics in Entrepreneurship: Developing a Business Plan*
Sports Law*
Structuring Venture Capital and Entrepreneurial Transactions
Taxation of Corporations I
Taxation of Corporations II
Telecommunications Law
The Economics of Contract Law*
The Economics of the Internet and New Technologies*
The Lawyer as Negotiator
The Legal Infrastructure of High Technology Industries*
Trademarks and Unfair Competition

Clinical Offerings

Clinical Experience with the Disabled, Elderly and Abused Children
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Project
Criminal Justice Reform
Employment Discrimination Project
Institute for Justice Clinic on Entrepreneurship
Mental Health Advocacy Project
Police Accountability Project
Poverty and Housing Law Clinic

Constitutional Law

Administrative Law
American Law and the Rhetoric of Race
Civil Rights Clinic: Police Accountability
Comparative Constitutional Law
Constitutional Decisionmaking
Constitutional Design*
Constitutional Ideas of the Founding Era
Constitutional Law I: Governmental Structure
Constitutional Law II: Freedom of Speech
Constitutional Law III: Equal Protection and Substantive Due Process
Constitutional Law IV: Speech and Religion
Constitutional Law Workshop*
Constitutionalism
Current Issues in Racism and the Law*
Diversity and Community Standards*
Employment Discrimination
Employment Discrimination Project (Clinic)
Employment Law and Privacy
Foreign Affairs and the Constitution
Parent, Child, and the State
Political Theory of the Administrative State*
Regulation of Sexuality
Religion and the First Amendment*
Separation of Church and State*
Sex Discrimination
Sex Equality
Sexual Harassment*
The Constitution in Congress*
The Constitutional Revolution of 1937*
The History of the Law of the Use of Land, 1620-1930*
The Law and Practice of Zoning, Land Use, and Eminent Domain*
The Law of the Executive Branch*
U.S. Courts as Political Institutions*

Criminal Law and Procedure

Advanced Issues in Criminal Process*
Corporate Crime and Investigation*
Crime Control and Policy*
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Project (Clinic)
Criminal Justice and Cyber Law*
Criminal Justice Reform (Clinic)
Criminal Law
Criminal Procedure I: The Investigative Process
Criminal Procedure II: The Adjudicative Process
Criminal Procedure III: Further Issues in Criminal Procedure
Federal Criminal Law
Race and Criminal Justice
The Juvenile Justice System*
Trial Advocacy: White Collar Crime*

Environmental Law

Environmental Law
Insurance Law and Policy
Natural Resources Law
Network Industries
Oil and Gas
Public Land and Resources Law
The History of the Law of the Use of Land, 1620-1930*
The Law and Practice of Zoning, Land Use, and Eminent Domain*
Torts

Family and Personal Law

American Law and the Rhetoric of Race
Current Issues in Racism and the Law*
Employment Law and Privacy*
Estate Planning and Gift Tax*
Family Law
Issues in Poverty Law*
Law and the Mental Health System
Marriage*
Parent, Child, and the State
Race and Criminal Justice
Regulation of Sexuality
Selected Topics in Child Development and the Law*
Sex Discrimination
Sex Equality
Sexual Harassment*
The Juvenile Justice System*
Trusts and Estates

Intellectual Property

Advanced Trademarks and Unfair Competition*
Art Law*
Copyright
Criminal Justice and Cyber Law*
Electronic Commerce Law*
Patents and Trade Secrets
The Law of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics
The Legal Infrastructure of High-Technology Industries*
Trademarks and Unfair Competition

International and Comparative Law

Biblical Law*
Commercial Arbitration: Domestic and International
Comparative Constitutional Law
Comparative Law: European Legal Systems
Comparative Law Topics*
Current Controversies in Corporate and Securities Law*
Elements of World Law
European Union Law and Policy
Foreign Affairs and the Constitution
Globalization: Empirical/Theoretical Elements
Human Rights and Global Justice
Human Rights I: Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights
Human Rights II
Human Rights III
Human Rights Law in Latin America: Responses to Massive Human Rights Violations
Human Rights, State Sovereignty, and Persecution: Issues in International Refugee Law*
Immigration Law and Policy
Individual and Human Rights
International Finance
International Law*
International Law and Political Science
International Law, Human Rights, and War Crimes
International Law Workshop*
International Taxation
International Trade Regulation*
Mesopotamian Law*
Oaths and Ordeals in Ancient Law*
Patents and Trade Secrets
Problems in International Law: Ethnic and Regional Conflicts*
Public International Law
Research in English Legal History*
Rights in Europe*
Roman Law*
Selected Topics in International Arbitration and Litigation*
The European Social Democratic Response to Globalization*
The United States and the World Economy
The World Trade Organization*
Theories of International Jurisdiction*
Women's Legal History*

Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

American Legal Theory*
Elements of the Law
Evolution of Legal Doctrines*
Feminist Jurisprudence
Holmes: Jurist and Icon
Introduction to American Legal History
Introduction to Jurisprudence
Legal Classics*

Legal Interpretation*
Objectivity in Law and Ethics*
Problems in Supreme Court History*
Readings in Legal Thought*
The Development of Legal Institutions
Women's Human Rights*

Legal Profession

Academic Law
The Law of Lawyering and the Legal Profession
The Lawyer as Negotiator
The Legal Profession

Litigation and Dispute Resolution

Admiralty Law
Advanced Civil Procedure: Complex Litigation*
Alternative Dispute Resolution*
Civil Procedure
Class Actions*
Clinical Experience with the Disabled, Elderly, and Abused Children*
Commercial Arbitration: Domestic and International
Complex Appellate Litigation*
Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Decisionmaking*
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Project (Clinic)
Criminal Justice Reform (Clinic)
Decisionmaking: Principles and Foundations*
Employment Discrimination Project (Clinic)
Evidence
Federal Jurisdiction
Insurance Law and Policy
Intensive Trial Practice Workshop*
Legal Interpretation*
Legal Research and Writing*
Mental Health Advocacy (Clinic)
Negotiation Theory and Practice
Police Accountability Project (Clinic)
Pre-Trial Advocacy*
Remedies
Selected Topics in International Arbitration and Ligitation*
Social Science Research and the Law*
The Lawyer as Negotiator
The U.S. Supreme Court*
Theories of International Jurisdiction*
Trial Advocacy and the Use of Technology in the Courtroom*
Trial Advocacy: Problems in Complex Trial Litigation*
Trial Advocacy: White Collar Crime*

Property Law

Estate Planning and Gift Tax*
Fundamentals of Commercial Real Estate Transactions
Historical and Intellectual Origins of Property*
Labor, Property, and Citizenship
Natural Resources Law
Oil and Gas
Property
Public Land and Resources Law
The History of the Law of the Use of Land, 1620-1930*
The Law and Practice of Zoning, Land Use, and Eminent Domain*
Theories of Property*
Trusts and Estates
Tax Law
Estate Planning and Gift Tax*
International Taxation
Introduction to Tax Policy*
Introductory Income Tax
Partnership Taxation
Tax Policy and Public Finance*
Taxation of Corporations I
Taxation of Corporations II
Taxation of Derivatives
Taxation of Financial Instruments

INTERDISCIPLINARY COMBINATIONS

Law and Economics

Advanced Antitrust*
Decisionmaking: Principles and Foundations*
Economic Analysis of Law
Game Theory and the Law*
Insider Trading*
Law and Economics of Health Care*
Law and Economics Workshop*
Law, Behavior, and Regulation*
Network Industries
Political Economics of the Regulation of Financial Institutions*
Price Theory
The Economics of Contract Law*
The Economics of the Internet and New Technologies*
The United States and the World Economy
Topics in Advanced Law and Economics*

Law and Entrepreneurship

Business Organizations
Business Planning*
Corporate Finance
Corporate Governance
Corporation Law
Current Controversies in Corporate and Securities Law*
Electronic Commerce Law*
Entrepreneurship*
Entrepreneurship and the Law*
Institute for Justice Clinic on Entrepreneurship
Negotiation Theory and Practice
Patents and Trade Secrets
Special Topics in Entrepreneurship: Developing a Business Plan*
Structuring Venture Capital and Entrepreneurial Transactions
The Economics of the Internet and New Technologies*
The Lawyer as Negotiator
The Legal Infrastructure of High-Technology Industries*

Law and Health Care

Clinical Experience with the Disabled, Elderly, and Abused Children*
Health Care for the Poor
Health Law Workshop*
Law and Economics of Health Care*
Law and the Mental Health System
Law, Science, and Medicine*
Mental Health Advocacy (Clinic)
Principles and Applications of Health Care Law*
Selected Topics in Child Development and the Law*
The Law of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics

Law and History

American Law and the Rhetoric of Race*
Biblical Law*
Constitutional Ideas of the Founding Era
Evolution of Legal Doctrines*
Historical and Intellectual Origins of Property*
Historical Themes in Social Welfare and Social Work
Holmes: Jurist and Icon
Introduction to American Legal History
Legal Classics*
Marriage*
Mesopotamian Law*
National Security Law
Oaths and Ordeals in Ancient Law*
Problems in Supreme Court History*
Research in English Legal History*
Roman Law*
The Constitution in Congress*
The Constitutional Revolution of 1937*
The Development of Legal Institutions

Teaching

Exciting and challenging classes are the norm at the Law School. The classroom culture emphasizes student preparation and participation along with high expectations for quality instruction. All entry-level candidates for appointment to the faculty must present 65-minute seminars to the entire faculty during which the candidates are subject to a rigorous crossfire of questioning. Prospective lateral appointments from other law schools must spend at least one quarter at the Law School so that Chicago students can evaluate their aptitude for teaching before a permanent faculty appointment is made. Quarterly student evaluations of faculty teaching cover all courses and seminars. Students are asked to evaluate each professor's overall teaching performance on a scale from 1 to 10 with the following reference points: 1=inadequate; 3=minimally adequate; 5=satisfactory; 7=good and 10=excellent. The median composite evaluation for all courses and seminars taught by regular members of the faculty is about 8.5.

The History of Rights*
The History of the Law of the Use of Land*
U.S. Courts as Political Institutions*
U.S. Legal History I
U.S. Legal History II
Women's Legal History*

Law and Philosophy

Athenian Oratory: The Language of Law and Politics in Athens*
Decisionmaking: Principles and Foundations*
Feminist Jurisprudence
Feminist Philosophy
Human Rights and Global Justice
Human Rights I: Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights
Human Rights II
Human Rights III
Individual and Human Rights
John Stuart Mill*
Labor, Property, and Citizenship
Law and Philosophy Workshop*
Objectivity in Law and Ethics*
Philosophical Theories of Modernity
Readings in Legal Thought*
The Letters of Cicero and Seneca
Women's Human Rights*

Law and Public Policy

Advanced Antitrust*
Advanced Issues in Telecommunications Law*
American Law and the Rhetoric of Race
Civil Rights Project (Clinic)
Clinical Experience with the Disabled, Elderly, and Abused Children*
Crime Control and Policy*
Criminal Justice Reform (Clinic)
Current Issues in Racism and the Law*
Distributive Justice*
Diversity and Community Standards*
Employment Discrimination
Employment Discrimination Project (Clinic)
Employment Law and Privacy*
European Union Law and Policy
Family Law
Federal Budget Policy*
Globalization: Empirical/Theoretical Elements
Health Care for the Poor
Higher Education and the Law*
Historical Themes in Social Welfare and Social Work
Immigration Law and Policy
Insurance Law and Policy
International Trade Regulations
Introduction to Tax Policy*
Issues in Poverty Law*
Labor, Property, and Citizenship
Law and Economics of Health Care*
Law and Social Science*
Law and the Mental Health System
Law, Behavior, and Regulation*
Law, Science, and Medicine*
Legislative Process
Marriage*
Mental Health Advocacy (Clinic)
National Security Law
Natural Resources Law
Network Industries
Nonprofit Organizations*
Nonprofit Organizations: Concepts and Practice
Parent, Child, and the State
Policy Analysis: The Evaluation of Social Welfare Programs and Policies
Political Economics of the Regulation of Financial Institutions
Political Theory of the Administrative State*
Poverty and Housing Law Clinic
Principles and Applications of Health Care Law*
Principles of Social Welfare Policy
Problems in International Law: Ethnic and Regional Conflicts*
Public Choice
Public Land and Resources Law
Race and Criminal Justice
Regulation of Sexuality
Regulation: What Works and What Doesn't*
Sex Equality
Sexual Harassment*
Social Science Research and the Law*
State and Local Finance*
State and Local Government
Tax Policy and Public Finance*
The European Social Democratic Response to Globalization*
The History of the Law of the Use of Land, 1620-1930*
The Juvenile Justice System*
The Law and Practice of Zoning, Land Use, and Eminent Domain*
The Law of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics
The Politics of Welfare*
The United States and the World Economy
The World Trade Organization*
Theoretical Foundations of the Regulatory State*
Topics in Legislation and Legislative Process*
U.S. Courts as Political Institutions*
Voting Rights and the Democratic Process

Law and Technology

Advanced Antitrust*
Advanced Issues in Telecommunication Law
Advanced Trademarks and Unfair Competition*
Antitrust Law
Copyright
Criminal Justice and Cyber Law*
Electronic Commerce Law*
Law, Science, and Medicine*
Patents and Trade Secrets
Telecommunications Law
The Economics of the Internet and New Technologies*
The Legal Infrastructure of High-Technology Industries*

The Faculty

The Law School has assembled a faculty that is distinguished for its scholarship and its teaching ability. Many LL.M. students are surprised to discover how accessible and available the faculty are. The custom is for faculty to work in their offices with their doors open. Students do not need to make appointments to meet with them. The regular members of the faculty are listed here with their areas of academic interest. More detailed information about individual faculty members can be found on our website. In addition to the faculty listed here, the Law School has approximately 50 practitioners, faculty members from other areas of the University and visiting professors from other law schools who teach courses and seminars each year.

Albert Alschuler Wilson-Dickinson Professor of Law. A.B., 1962, LL.B., 1965, Harvard. Criminal law, criminal procedure and American legal history.

Douglas G. Baird Harry A. Bigelow Distinguished Service Professor of Law. A.B., 1975, Yale; J.D., 1979, Stanford. Commercial law, contracts, corporate reorganizations, and law and economics.

Lisa Bernstein Professor of Law and Co-Director, Institute for Civil Justice. B.A., 1986, University of Chicago; J.D., 1991, Harvard. Contracts, corporations, alternative dispute resolution and corporate governance.

Emily Buss Professor of Law and Faculty Director for Academic Affairs. B.A., 1982, J.D., 1986, Yale. Civil procedure, evidence, the legal rights of children and legal ethics.

Mary Anne Case Professor of Law. B.A., 1979, Yale; J.D., 1985, Harvard. Feminist jurisprudence, constitutional law, comparative law, European rights law and the regulation of family, sex and gender.

David P. Currie Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor of Law. A.B., 1957, University of Chicago; LL.B., 1960, Harvard. Constitutional law, federal jurisdiction and civil procedure.

Kenneth W. Dam Max Pam Professor of American and Foreign Law. B.S. 1954, University of Kansas; J.D., 1957, University of Chicago. International trade, comparative public law and intellectual property.

Frank H. Easterbrook Senior Lecturer in Law. B.A., 1970, Swarthmore; J.D., 1973, University of Chicago.Antitrust and securities.

Richard A. Epstein James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Director, Law and Economics Program. A.B., 1964, Columbia; B.A., 1966, Oxford; LL.B., 1968, Yale. Torts, contracts, property, health law and Roman law.

Daniel R. Fischel Lee and Brena Freeman Professor of Law and Business. A.B., 1972, Cornell; M.A., 1974, Brown; J.D., 1977, University of Chicago. Corporations, corporate finance and regulation of financial markets.

Elizabeth Garrett Professor of Law. B.A., 1985, University of Oklahoma; J.D., 1988, University of Virginia. Legislative process, federal budget process, administrative law and statutory interpretation.

Jack Goldsmith Professor of Law. B.A., 1984, Washington & Lee; A.B., 1986, Oxford; J.D., 1989, Yale; Diploma 1992, Hague Academy of International Law. Conflict of laws, private international law, civil procedure, federal jurisdiction, cyberspace, and foreign affairs law.

Gidon A. G. Gottlieb Leo Spitz Professor of International Law and Diplomacy. LL.B. (Hons.), 1954, London School of Economics; LL.B. (Hons.), 1956, Diploma in Comparative Law, 1958, Cambridge; LL.M., 1957, S.J.D., 1962, Harvard. International law, jurisprudence, human rights law and the lawyer's role as negotiator.

Philip A. Hamburger John P. Wilson Professor of Law and Director, Legal History Program. B.A., 1979, Princeton; J.D., 1982, Yale. American legal history, separation of church and state.

Jill Elaine Hasday Assistant Professor of Law. B.A., 1994, J.D., 1997, Yale. Family law, employment discrimination, administrative law, women's legal history and national security law.

R. H. Helmholz Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professor of Law and Director, Legal History Program. A.B., 1962, Princeton; LL.B., 1965, Harvard; Ph.D., 1970, University of California at Berkeley. Principal academic interests: property, natural resources, English legal history and continental legal history.

Mark J. Heyrman Clinical Professor of Law. B.A., 1974, University of Illinois; J.D., 1977, University of Chicago. Rights of the mentally handicapped.

Dennis J. Hutchinson Senior Lecturer in Law and William Rainey Harper Professor in the College, Master of the New Collegiate Division, and Associate Dean of the College. A.B., 1969, Bowdoin; M.A., 1977, Oxford; LL.M., 1974, The University of Texas. Judicial behavior, constitutional history and the development of legal thought.

Joseph Isenbergh Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professor of Law. A.B., 1966, Columbia; J.D., 1976, Yale. Federal taxation, tax policy, corporate finance and international transactions.

William M. Landes Clifton R. Musser Professor of Law and Economics. B.A., 1960, Ph.D., 1966, Columbia University. Antitrust, economic analysis of law, and intellectual property.

Saul Levmore Dean and William B. Graham Professor of Law. B.A., 1973, Columbia University; Ph.D., 1978, J.D., 1980 Yale. Corporation law, comparative law, public choice and torts.

Douglas Gary Lichtman Assistant Professor of Law. B.S., B.S.E., 1994, Duke; J.D., 1997, Yale. Intellectual property, computer/technology law, communications regulation and constitutional law.

Catharine A. MacKinnon Visiting Professor of Law. B.A., 1968, Smith; J.D., 1977, Ph.D., 1987, Yale. Litigation, legislation and policy development on women's human rights domestically and internationally.

Tracey L. Meares Professor of Law and Director, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice. B.S., 1988, University of Illinois: J.D., University of Chicago. Criminal justice system, the regulation of lawyers, poverty and law.

Martha Nussbaum Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics. B.A., 1969, New York University; M.A., 1971, Ph.D., 1975, Harvard. Law and literature, moral and political philosophy, and legal theory.

Barack Obama Senior Lecturer in Law. B.A., 1983, Columbia; J.D., 1991, Harvard. Civil rights litigation, community development, constitutional law.

Randal C. Picker Paul H. Leffmann Professor of Law and Director, Law and Economics Program. A.B., 1980, M.A., 1982, J.D., 1985, University of Chicago. Game theory, commercial law, environmental law and bankruptcy.

Eric Posner Professor of Law. B.A., M.A., 1988, Yale; J.D., 1991, Harvard. Bankruptcy, secured transactions, law and social norms and contracts.

Richard A. Posner Senior Lecturer in Law. A.B., 1959, Yale; LL.B., 1962, Harvard. Antitrust, economic analysis of law, and history of legal thought and jurisprudence.

Julie Roin Professor of Law. B.A., 1977, Harvard; J.D., 1980, Yale. Federal taxation, international taxation and state and local government.

Andrew M. Rosenfield Senior Lecturer in Law. A.B., 1973, Kenyon College; M.A., 1974, Harvard; J.D., 1978, University of Chicago. Financial institutions, antitrust, and regulated industries.

Randall D. Schmidt Clinical Professor of Law. B.A., 1976, University of Illinois; J.D., 1979, University of Chicago. Civil rights and employment discrimination.

Geoffrey R. Stone Harry A. Kalven, Jr., Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Provost. B.S., 1968, Pennsylvania; J.D., 1971, University of Chicago. Constitutional law.

Randolph N. Stone Clinical Professor of Law. B.A., 1972, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; J.D., 1975, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Criminal justice, ethics, civil rights, legal profession, poverty law.

David A. Strauss Harry N. Wyatt Professor of Law and Director, Legal Theory Program. A.B., 1973, Harvard; B.Phil., 1975, Oxford; J.D., 1978, Harvard. Legal theory, constitutional law, and federal jurisdiction.

Cass R. Sunstein Karl N. Llewellyn Distinguished Service Professor of Jurisprudence, Law School, Department of Political Science and the College and Co-Director, Institute for Civil Justice. A.B., 1975, J.D., 1978, Harvard. Administrative law, constitutional law, environmental law, welfare law, and jurisprudence.

Alan O. Sykes Frank and Bernice Greenberg Professor of Law and Faculty Director for Curriculum. B.A., 1976, College of William and Mary; M.A., 1978, J.D., 1982, Ph.D., 1987, Yale. Insurance, international trade, torts, contracts and economic analysis of law.

C. Adrian Vermeule Professor of Law. A.B., 1990, J.D., 1993, Harvard. Statutory interpretation, constitutional law, federal jurisdiction and criminal procedure.

David A. Weisbach Professor of Law and Director, Law and Economics Program. B.S., 1985, University of Michigan; J.D., 1989, Harvard. Taxation.

Diane P. Wood Senior Lecturer in Law. B.A., 1971, J.D., 1975, University of Texas at Austin. International antitrust, civil procedure, and international transactions.

In the summer of 1999, Chicago displayed several hundred painted fiberglass cows throughout the city in an exhibit called "Cows on Parade". The cows were later auctioned to raise money for charity. A group of Law School professors including the ones pictured here (Albert Alschuler, Martha Nussbaum, Richard Helmholz, William Landes and Cass Sunstein) bought a cow called "A-Cow-Demia" and had it installed in the Law School's Green Lounge.

The University

A view of the University of Chicago campus from the Law School. The Hyde Park neighborhood is behind the campus and Lake Michigan is in the upper right-hand corner. The downtown center of the city, called the Loop, is in the background, approximately seven miles north along the lakefront.

People visiting the University for the first time are often surprised to discover that it is not a typical urban campus surrounded by concrete and busy streets. Instead, they find an island of green grass and trees located in a residential community flanked by Lake Michigan's sandy beaches and two large parks. The University has over 125 buildings located on a 203-acre campus. The main campus retains the style established by the original designers, featuring gray limestone embellished with gargoyles, ivy, and spires characteristic of collegiate Gothic, and arranged in a series of tree-shaded quadrangles. The south campus, where the Law School is located, is connected to the main campus by a tree-lined Midway Plaisance which served as the midway (popular entertainment area) for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The University of Chicago's reputation as one of the world's foremost private universities is illustrated by the fact that 72 Nobel laureates have been associated with the University either as professors, students, or researchers. The University has approximately 4,000 undergraduates and 7,000 graduate students in four graduate divisions and seven professional schools. Chicago's relatively small size and emphasis on graduate studies have encouraged unusual interaction among disciplines. While traditional departments exist at Chicago, almost all academic programs embrace specialists from different disciplines. This is also true of the professional schools, which are all located on the main campus and enjoy unusually close relationships with the rest of the University. Many of the faculty hold appointments in more than one department or school.

Campus Diversions

Despite legal education's reputation as a particularly demanding discipline, there is life beyond the classroom and the library. At the University of Chicago the diversions are plentiful and varied. Within the Law School, 35 student organizations carry on activities and programs. The University of Chicago Law Review, the University of Chicago Legal Forum and the University of Chicago Law School Roundtable are student-edited scholarly journals. The Moot Court Program provides intensive training in the writing of briefs and practice in oral argument before appellate benches. The Law Students Association, composed of elected representatives from each class, sponsors the weekly Wine Mess, which is a traditional feature of the Friday afternoon social life for students and faculty alike. LSA also arranges regular faculty-student lunches, speaker-programs, and Law School parties. The Chicago Law Foundation promotes legal service in the public interest through summer employment grants. The Law School has its own newspaper, The Phoenix. There are annually two original musical productions: a

Charity Auction 2000

Winter Quarter show on a law related theme involving about 70 LL.M. and J.D. students and a Spring Quarter Talent Show. Law Women's Caucus, Jewish Law Students Association, Environmental Law Society, Federalist Society, National Lawyer's Guild, International and Comparative Law Society, Latino/a Law Students Association, Healthcare Law Society, Asian-American Law Students Association, Law School Democrats, Black Law Students Association, Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Law Students Association, Law School Republicans, and the ACLU regularly sponsor panel discussions, guest speakers, and other programs that enrich the life of the Law School.

For a University whose former president, Robert M. Hutchins, is rumored to have said, "When I feel like exercising, I lie down until the feeling goes away," Chicago shows an extraordinary enthusiasm for participatory athletics. Each year more than 3,800 students—about half of them graduate students—compete in 47 intramural sports. The Law School hosts an "awards banquet" for any of its teams that win a University-wide championship. The University's facilities include two indoor swimming pools, 30 tennis courts, two gymnasiums and a field house. The Henry Crown Field House contains a 200-meter Pro-Turf track; racquetball, handball, and squash courts; a weight room equipped with free weights and Nautilus and Universal training systems; basketball courts; tennis courts; ping-pong tables; and men's and women's saunas. The Field House also has one of the best-equipped and modern sports medicine rehabilitation units in the Midwest. The Midway and lakefront provide exceptional backdrops for joggers, and during the Winter Quarter an ice rink on the Midway is available for skating.

Most activities on campus are open to both graduate and undergraduate students. Law students may participate, for example, in the University Symphony, Concert Choir, and Chamber Orchestra. Many law students find that participation in these activities offers an opportunity to develop friendships in other departments of the University. The University provides an extensive and varied calendar of films, lectures, concerts, and political activities. The campus and the neighborhood contain a number of museums and art galleries.

The Court Theatre, a professional company on campus, is devoted to the year-round production of classical drama. The University's own chamber music series attracts concert-goers from all over the area.

University Housing

The University provides a variety of housing units for single and married graduate students and generally can accommodate all law students who apply. All units are either on campus, within walking distance of the Law School, or near the route of the Campus Bus, an inexpensive shuttle service operated by the University. In addition, Hyde Park has a number of rental apartments ranging in size from one to eight rooms, in both walkup and elevator buildings. The University housing options are described below:

• The Graduate Residence Hall is a three story classical style building located two blocks from the Law School. It has a capacity of 140 with 75 percent of the accommodations in single rooms with private baths, and the other 25 percent in double rooms. Common facilities include study and meeting rooms, laundry and exercise facilities, as well as a television room, a House lounge, and a community kitchen where students may prepare meals.

Hyde Park

• International House provides facilities for several hundred students of whom about half come from outside the United States. It serves as the international student center on campus and offers a varied program of cultural and social activities planned to give opportunities for students to acquire understanding of each other's culture and customs. Informal discussion groups interpret the historical, political, and sociological aspects of various countries, while social events include dances, concerts, receptions, and programs presenting activities of a national character. Facilities include a large dining room with year-round cafeteria service, tennis courts, lounges and television rooms, and an assembly hall.

• The University has over one thousand apartments in thirty buildings primarily for married students, although single students may be accommodated in apartments if available. Furnished apartments range in size from efficiencies to three and a half rooms; unfurnished apartments may be as large as six and a half rooms.

Hyde Park

The University is located in Hyde Park, an integrated, residential community on Lake Michigan seven miles south of Chicago's central business area. Hyde Park and South Kenwood, its immediate neighbor to the north, comprise three square miles of houses, shops, and parks. About 70% percent of the Law School's students and faculty live in this neighborhood of 45,000 people.

Forty-five years ago, Hyde Park became one of the first communities in the country to take advantage of the federal government's urban renewal program. Today, the neighborhood—integrated and stable—is cited as a model. The community owes much of its "small town" feeling to the absence of substantial high rise development. In the area immediately surrounding the University, there are over 200 single-family homes and townhouses.

Hyde Park has coffee-houses, restaurants, gourmet food shops, galleries, museums, and theaters. Every June, artists and craftspersons exhibit their work at the 57th Street Art Fair, the oldest of Chicago's art fairs. Several shopping centers offer a wide range of products and prices, sometimes at special rates for students. The 55th Street Hyde Park Shopping Center includes one of the largest cooperative supermarkets in the country. There is also Harper Court, a center for craftspersons, artisans, and small business owners. Some of the city's best bookstores are located in Hyde Park.

Blues at Buddy Guy's

Chicago

Chicago is one of the nation's great—and most beautiful—cities. The cultural and recreational opportunities of Chicago are easily accessible to students at the University. The "Loop," Chicago's business and cultural center, is only 15 minutes away by car and can be reached in 30 minutes by bike along Lake Michigan. The lakefront itself is one of the city's major attractions. It is a series of open parks with beaches and marinas along most of its 20 mile shoreline.

Chicago is a city of architects and artists. From the breath-taking skyline, which includes the Sears Tower, the country's tallest building; to the gleaming white French Renaissance-style Wrigley Building; to the original Water Tower, one of the few buildings to survive the Great Fire of 1871; Chicago is filled with architectural landmarks and public art works. Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright were among the city's early architectural leaders. The tradition continued with Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and is still strong today. The Loop contains major public art works by Calder, Picasso, Miro, Chagall, and Dubuffet, among others.

The city's most famous museum is the Art Institute with its renowned collection of French impressionists and other masters. The Museum of Science and Industry in Hyde Park demands comfortable shoes and lots of time for its 14 acres of exhibits. The collection of the Field Museum of Natural History is outranked only by the Smithsonian and the American Museum of Natural History. The Shedd Aquarium has the world's largest exhibit of marine and freshwater creatures, and the Adler Planetarium offers an astronomical museum and a daily star show. The Brookfield and Lincoln Park Zoos are great spots for weekend outings.

Chicago, legendary for its jazz and blues, has music to suit every taste. In an average week, the Chicago Reader (a free weekly newspaper) lists more than 175 rock, folk, jazz, country, and classical music performances in the city alone. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has an international reputation, and the Lyric Opera, which performs at the Civic Opera House, is one of the nation's finest. Outdoor concerts, including the annual Chicago Jazz Festival, are held throughout the summer in Grant Park and at the Ravinia Festival in Highland Park.

Live theater thrives in Chicago. There are more than 70 theaters in the metropolitan area. The Goodman Theater and the Steppenwolf Theater Company have often originated productions that have gone on to national acclaim. Second City, the world-famous comedy revue, is still going strong after 30 years. Its alumni include Bill Murray, John Belushi, Shelley Long, Alan Alda, and Joan Rivers.

Fans of professional sports will find the Law School well located. Soldier Field (Bears) is ten minutes from campus and the new United Center (Bulls and Black Hawks) is only twenty minutes away. Each year large numbers of faculty and students travel to either Wrigley Field (thirty minutes) or Comiskey Park (fifteen minutes) on opening day to celebrate the arrival of baseball and Spring.

Chicago is one of the nation's best cities for good, inexpensive eating. While some of the city's ethnic neighborhoods proclaim their gastronomic allegiances—Chinatown and Greektown, for example—half the fun is in the search. Mexican, Eastern European, Armenian, Ethiopian, Indonesian, Filipino, Japanese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese, Scandinavian, French, Thai, Korean—it's hard to think of any cuisine that is not represented in the city. Chicago's own specialties include deep dish and stuffed pizza and barbecued ribs.

Beyond the city are other places to explore. Morton Arboretum, to the west, is a secluded woodland park with 30 miles of walking trails. Farther west are historic Galena, Illinois, and the scenic banks of the Mississippi River. Only an hour to the east are the sandy beaches of the Indiana Dune National Park, with unusual flora and wildlife. To the north are inland lakes and the farmland of Wisconsin. And always, there is Lake Michigan for sailing, swimming, and sunning.

Career Services

Members of the LL.M. Class of 2001 receive faculty applause following graduation.

Many LL.M. students choose to round out their educational experience by looking for short-term "practical training" (or more permanent) positions with legal employers in the United States. Although the market for foreign-trained attorneys in the United States is difficult, many LL.M. students from the University of Chicago are successful in finding such positions. This result is due in large part to the fact that Chicago students are highly sought after by employers.

American law schools have offices, generally called career services or placement, which help students and graduates find summer and permanent positions with law firms, government agencies, corporations and public interest organizations. Throughout the year, the Law School's Office of Career Services will assist LL.M. students by offering informational and skill development programs relating to the job search process in the United States. The Office of Career Services will also provide counseling services to LL.M. students on an individual basis. During these confidential one-on-one sessions, LL.M. students typically discuss career plans, develop job search strategies, review resumes and cover letters and prepare for job interviews. In addition, the Office of Career Services acts as a liaison between LL.M. students and prospective employers, forwarding student resumes and facilitating contacts between students, alumni and employers. The Office of Career Services also maintains a career resource center which houses a combination of hard copy materials including books, newspapers, periodicals, clippings, proprietary survey information, recruiting materials from more than 1000 employers and electronic, on-line materials including a proprietary database of more than 3500 employers.

Each year our LL.M. students are invited to attend an interview program in New York City in which foreign-trained LL.M. students are matched with prospective employers from the United States and abroad. In 2001, approximately 120 employers participated in the Interview Program. Each of the 36 LL.M. students from the University of Chicago who attended the Interview Program received an average of nine interviews. In addition to LL.M. students at the University of Chicago, foreign-trained LL.M. students from the following law schools participate in the Interview Program: Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, the University of Michigan, the University of Virginia and Yale.

Over the summer, new LL.M. students will receive a career services guide specifically prepared for foreign-trained attorneys. This guide will provide an overview of all aspects of the job search in the United States, and will help students to prepare for this process while they are still in their native countries. During the orientation program at the beginning of the school year, the Office of Career Services will provide LL.M. students with a comprehensive "action plan" designed to assist them in navigating the job search process throughout the year.

Graduate Programs

The Law School offers four graduate degrees: Master of Laws (LL.M.), Master of Comparative Law (M.Comp.L.), Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.), and Doctor of Comparative Law (D.Comp.L.). All four programs are limited to students who have already obtained a first law degree from an A.B.A. approved law school in the United States or a similarly accredited foreign institution. All four programs require full time attendance at the Law School for at least one academic year (three consecutive academic quarters). Thus, students interested in the J.S.D. or D.Comp.L. degrees must first spend a year in the Law School's LL.M. program. Students may begin these programs only in the Autumn Quarter.

Unlike a number of other law schools, the University of Chicago does not offer a specialized graduate degree program with a large number of graduate courses in a particular field such as taxation or securities regulation. The LL.M. degree is awarded to students who have successfully completed 27 course hours (generally nine courses) over three quarters while maintaining a grade point average of 70. There are no courses in the curriculum just for LL.M students; LL.M. students will have all of their classes with students in the J.D. program. The M.Comp.L. degree may be awarded at the student's discretion if the same requirements are fulfilled.

A small number of extraordinary students, usually no more than one or two per year, will be admitted to the J.S.D. or D.Comp.L. programs after having completed the second quarter of the academic year in residence leading to the LL.M. degree. In order to qualify for admission to this program, students must ordinarily have maintained at least a 78 average during those two quarters, must identify a faculty member who is willing to supervise a dissertation, and must submit a dissertation proposal that in the opinion of the Graduate Studies Committee promises to result in a creditable contribution to legal scholarship. The degree of J.S.D. or D.Comp.L. will be awarded to students who have submitted a dissertation, within five years of the year in residence, that is accepted by the faculty.

JUDICIAL CLERKSHIPS

Law schools encourage their J.D. students to seek clerkships with judges following graduation. Clerkships last for one or two years. They provide graduates with writing experience and insights into the judicial decision making process. A faculty committee at Chicago assists students in the application process. In recent years approximately 25% of the students in each graduating class have obtained judicial clerkships. Graduates who particularly enjoy the clerkship experience often apply to justices on the United States Supreme Court for a second clerkship following the one they took after graduation. A law school's success in placing its graduates with Supreme Court justices is in part a function of its reputation with the judiciary. During the eight years covering the 1993-94 through 2000-2001 U.S. Supreme Court terms, seven law schools each had nine or more of their graduates serve as clerks to justices on the Court. Based upon the size of the typical entering class, the per capita representation for each school during that period is presented below. Six Chicago graduates will clerk for justices during the 2001-2002 term.

	Typical Entering JD Class	Number of Students per Clerkship
Yale	180	27
Chicago	180	35
Stanford	180	65
Harvard	550	70
Columbia	340	130
Michigan	380	253
Virginia	380	276

LL.M. Admissions Process

LL.M graduates from 1996 - Eric Stupp (Switzerland), Carme Briera (Spain) and Stephan Wilske (Germany) - return to the Law School for their fifth year reunion.

Each year the Law School receives approximately 700 applications for the 45-50 positions in the LL.M. program. In recent years virtually all of the students admitted to the LL.M. program have been graduates of foreign law schools. This is a reflection not of a bias in favor of foreign law school graduates but rather a judgment by the Graduate Studies Committee that the Law School's small size and lack of graduate programs specializing in specific substantive areas make it unsuitable for most American law school graduates thinking of a second degree. Exceptions may be made for American law graduates whose research interests strongly correlate with those of a member of the faculty, and for whom graduate studies at this law school seem to be particularly appropriate.

Admission decisions for the LL.M. program are based primarily on two factors: 1) the ability of the applicant to flourish in a demanding academic program as evidenced by the prior academic and professional record; and 2) the extent to which the applicant's background and research interests coincide with available academic resources for the academic year for which he or she will be in residence. It is, therefore, particularly important for the application to be accompanied by a detailed statement of the candidate's academic interests and career plans.

English language proficiency -

The University requires that all applicants who are not U.S. citizens or U.S. Permanent Residents must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) within two years of the date of their application. Students who have studied in English (in India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Sing-apore, African countries, etc.) are not exempt from this requirement. The only exceptions are students from Australia, the English-speaking provinces of Canada, New Zealand, English-medium universities in South Africa, or the United Kingdom. Exceptions may be granted as well to foreign applicants who have completed more than one year of full-time study in a U.S. college or university within the past five years. Domestic applicants whose native language is not English and who have not attended schools where instruction is in English may also be required to submit TOEFL scores. A minimum total score of 250 with 25 in each subscore on the computer-based TOEFL or a total score of 600 with 60 in each subscore on the paper-based TOEFL is generally required and most admitted LL.M. applicants have substantially higher scores.

Expenses and financial aid -

Unmarried students should expect a minimum total budget of tuition and living expenses in excess of $43,700, with concomitant increases to those with dependents. Funds to support students in the LL.M. program are exceedingly limited. Grants are available only in a small portion of the total cost, therefore applicants requiring financial aid should make every effort to obtain assistance from their governments or other outside sources. Because of the university's financial policy, tuition waivers are not permitted.

Thank you for requesting our application materials. Please review carefully the application procedure described below. Our Graduate Studies Committee, in consultation with our current students, designed the materials to contain information about the Law School of most interest to prospective students, to minimize paper consumption, and to be light so that the materials can be sent by first class mail to all prospective applicants.

If there are questions about the Law School, these materials, or our application procedure, please feel free to write or call (773/702-9484) the Admissions Office. Our e-mail address is **llm-admissions@law.uchicago.edu** and our website is **www.law.uchicago.edu**.

Application Procedures for the LL.M. Program

1) Complete the application on a typewriter or by printing. Please note that our website contains a PDF version of our application and supplemental forms. You may download this version to your own computer, fill it out and print it yourself. Send the application and supplemental forms to the Admissions Office, University of Chicago Law School, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. If your answers to any of the questions require further explanation, or if there is other information not called for on this form that you think may assist the Graduate Studies Committee considering your application, you are encouraged to attach an additional statement. Please do not put your application materials in a binder or notebook, or enclose them in plastic page covers because this prevents your materials from fitting in our application folders.

2) Request officers at each of the universities and law schools you attended to provide you, in sealed envelopes, official transcripts of record (or the nearest equivalent documents), a statement of class rank, and an explanation of the school's grading scale and usual distribution of grades: i.e., percentage of highest grade, lowest grade, etc. If the documents are not in English, they must be accompanied by a certified English translation. Include these unopened envelopes with your application. Officials may send these items directly to the Admissions Office if they prefer.

3) Give the enclosed recommendation request forms to at least two people for confidential letters of recommendation to be sent to the Law School and indicate the names of those people on supplemental form number 1. Recommendation letters, in sealed envelopes, may be enclosed with the application.

4) If you are required to take the TOEFL by the statement on English language proficiency in this brochure, have an official TOEFL score report sent directly to Chicago by the Educational Testing Service; the University's institutional code number is 1832 and the Law School department code is 03. Please also include a photocopy of your TOEFL scores with your application if you have already received your test results since that may enable the Law School to expedite the review of your application.

5) Please enclose with the LL.M. application:

- A description—in the form of a resume, curriculum vitae, or similar document—of your academic and professional background. This should include the following items: any academic honors you have received (describe as fully as necessary the significance of any honors or distinctions so that the Graduate Studies Committee may compare your academic performance with others), scholarly publications, employment in law or related fields including employer, title, dates of employment, and description of duties, membership of honorary, professional, or other societies.
- A brief statement (1 to 3 pages) describing the academic interests you wish to pursue at Chicago and your career plans following completion of our program.
- Photocopy of TOEFL Report if required and available.
- The two supplemental forms, completed and cut apart.
- The $65 application fee in the form of a check or money order drawn against U.S. currency payable to the University of Chicago.

6) Although there is no application deadline, candidates are urged to submit their applications as soon as possible since applications are considered in the order in which they are completed. Our experience has been that the most promising candidates generally apply before the middle of January. Consideration of applications will begin in early December, and most candidates will receive a final decision by mid-April, at which time a waiting list may be created.

Before submitting your application materials, you may find it helpful to review the following items which should be included in your materials.

- Application for admission.
- Two supplemental forms, completed and cut apart.
- Official transcripts with certified English translation (may be submitted separately by your schools).
- Recommendation letters (may be submitted separately by your recommenders).
- Photocopy of your TOEFL Report (if available).
- Description of your academic and professional background.
- Statement of your academic interests and career plans.
- $65 application fee in the form of a check or money order drawn against U.S. currency payable to the University of Chicago.

The Law School ◆ The University of Chicago

ADMISSIONS OFFICE ◆ 1111 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637 ◆ (773) 702-9484

Application for Admission to the LL.M. Program

SEPTEMBER 2002 ENTERING CLASS

1. Name _____
FAMILY NAME FIRST OR GIVEN NAME MIDDLE NAME

2. Date of birth _____. Place of birth _____
MONTH DATE YEAR

Citizenship : ❑ U.S. ❑ Permanent Resident. ❑ Other _____ Sex: Male ❑ Female ❑
COUNTRY

3.

Present Addresses (use until _____) MONTH DATE YEAR		Permanent Addresses
Street		
City		
State or Country		
Postal Code		
Home Phone		
Business Phone		
Fax Number		
E-mail		

4. List in chronological order all universities and law schools attended. Use additional page if necessary.

Name of Institution			
City			
Country			
Dates of Attendance	_____ MONTH / YEAR to _____ MONTH / YEAR	_____ MONTH / YEAR to _____ MONTH / YEAR	_____ MONTH / YEAR to _____ MONTH / YEAR
Field of Study			
Degree or Diploma			
Date of Degree			
Average or Result*			
Official Class Rank**	_____ RANK in class of _____ CLASS SIZE	_____ RANK in class of _____ CLASS SIZE	_____ RANK in class of _____ CLASS SIZE
Estimated Class Rank	_____ RANK in class of _____ CLASS SIZE	_____ RANK in class of _____ CLASS SIZE	_____ RANK in class of _____ CLASS SIZE
Transcript or Academic Record	❑ ENCLOSED ❑ WILL BE SENT	❑ ENCLOSED ❑ WILL BE SENT	❑ ENCLOSED ❑ WILL BE SENT

* Please put here the number representing the quality of your performance (final grade point average, point total, state examination result, etc.). In addition to a number, you may also put here any classification label applied to that number (cum laude, high honors, assez bien, vollbefriedigend, etc.).

** Please put here the official rank of the quality of your performance as compared to others in your class, examination group, etc. If you do not have an official rank, please give your best estimate in the box below and submit a brief description of how you estimated that rank.

5. Are you a member of the bar? _____ If so, in what jurisdiction? _____

6. If your answer is "yes" to any of the following questions, attach a statement giving full details. (a) Were you ever dismissed or placed on academic probation or subjected to serious disciplinary action at any university or law school? _____ (b) Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offense (other than a traffic violation) or sentenced in a court-martial proceeding? _____ (c) Have you ever been disbarred, suspended from the practice of law, or censured for improper professional conduct? _____.

7. Applicants from the United States and Canada are required to provide Law School Admission Test scores. Indicate the dates and scores for all Law School Admission Tests you have taken _____

8. Please review carefully the section on English Language Proficiency in the enclosed brochure. What is your native language? _____. If you are required to take the TOEFL by the statement on English language proficiency, have an *official* TOEFL score report sent directly to Chicago; the University's institutional code number is 1832 and the Law School department code is 03. Please include a photocopy of your TOEFL scores with your application if you have already received your test results. It is suggested that the TOEFL be taken as early as possible as the application will not be considered to be complete without it. Please list below all dates when you took or plan to take the TOEFL:

Date _____ Score _____ Date _____ Score _____ Date _____ Score _____

9. If you are currently employed, please provide the name of the organization where you work._____

_____

10. Please review carefully the section on Expenses and Financial Aid in the enclosed brochure. Will you need to obtain financial aid from the Law School in order to attend? _____. If your answer is yes, please list below the amounts (in U.S. dollars) you expect to have available for the 2002-2003 academic year. A more detailed financial aid questionnaire will be sent to you if you are offered admission.

Personal Funds _____

Spouse's Earnings _____

Other support from family _____

Government support _____

Other (please describe) _____

Total _____

11. If you have applied for admission to the Law School in a prior year, indicate the approximate date of that application and the degree program _____

12. Occasionally our students, graduates, and student organizations ask for the names and addresses of admitted applicants so they can communicate with them about the Law School. Do we have your permission to provide this information? _____

I hereby certify that the information I have provided on this application form and any enclosed materials is true and complete. I understand that it is my obligation to notify the Admissions Office immediately if there are any changes in the information I have provided in this application.

Date _____ Signature of Applicant _____

These two Supplemental Forms will be used by the Admissions Office to process your application. Please complete the forms, cut them apart and submit them with your applicatiion.

_____
LAST NAME or FAMILY NAME FIRST NAME or GIVEN NAME MIDDLE NAME

_____
FIRST LAW DEGREE INSTITUTION YEAR OF GRADUATION

_____
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

NAMES OF PERSONS WRITING RECOMMENDATIONS:

_____ ❑ LETTER ENCLOSED ❑ LETTER WILL BE SENT

_____ ❑ LETTER ENCLOSED ❑ LETTER WILL BE SENT

_____ ❑ LETTER ENCLOSED ❑ LETTER WILL BE SENT

1

_____
LAST NAME or FAMILY NAME FIRST NAME or GIVEN NAME MIDDLE NAME

_____
FIRST LAW DEGREE INSTITUTION YEAR OF GRADUATION

_____
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

THESE SIX BOXES ARE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

2

The Law School • The University of Chicago

ADMISSIONS OFFICE • 1111 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637 • (773) 702-9484

To The Applicant:
Please print your name below and sign one of the two following statements before presenting it to the person writing a recommendation.

_____
APPLICANT'S FAMILY NAME FIRST or GIVEN NAME

I waive my right of access to this recommendation letter and understand that I will not be able to see it under any circumstances.

_____
SIGNATURE

I do not waive my right of access to this recommendation letter.

_____
SIGNATURE

To The Person Writing The Recommendation:
The applicant named has applied for admission to our LL.M. program and by giving this form to you is requesting a letter of recommendation. The Graduate Studies Committee has frequently found such letters to be helpful in selecting the best candidates from a large group of well-qualified applicants. Each year we review several hundred applications for the few positions available in our program. The Committee would welcome your frank comments concerning the applicant's intellectual strengths and weaknesses. The applicant has been asked to give you a copy of the statement submitted with the application describing his or her academic interests and career plans. If you have known the candidate in an academic situation it would be helpful if you could draw qualitative comparisons between the applicant and other students you have taught. A prompt reply in a sealed envelope given to the applicant, or, if you prefer, mailed directly to the Admissions Office at the above address, would be appreciated since action on this application will normally be deferred until your letter is received. Please attach this form to your letter.

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Federal Disclosures

The University of Chicago annually makes several reports and statistics available to its community and to prospective students and employees. These reports provide abundant information on topics from equity in athletics to campus safety, including several items for which federal law requires disclosure. The following are reports that are presently available from the University of Chicago. For those reports available on the Internet, the University will provide copies upon request.

1. The University's campus safety report, Common Sense, is published annually and includes the following:

- information regarding transportation on and around campus;
- safety tips and information on security and crime prevention programs;
- campus policy regarding the sale, possession, and use of alcohol and illegal drugs;
- information regarding drug and alcohol education programs;
- crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years;
- campus programs to prevent sex offenses and procedures to follow when sex offenses occur; and
- information regarding reporting of criminal activity.

Common Sense is available, upon request, from the University of Chicago Police Department, 5555 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-8190); and the Office of the Dean of Student Services, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-7770). It can also be accessed on the Internet at uchicago.edu/commonsense/.

2. The University of Chicago Department of Physical Education and Athletics' report for the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act is available, upon request, from the Department at 5734-A South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-7684).

3. The University's policy concerning privacy and the release of student records is published annually in the University's Student Manual of Policies and Regulations. The policy explains the rights of students with respect to records maintained by the University and outlines the University's procedures to comply with the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. Copies of the Manual are available, upon request, from the Office of the Dean of Student Services, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-7770). The information is also available on the Internet at: uchicago.edu/docs/studentmanual.

4. Information on accommodations for persons with disabilities can also be found in the Student Manual of Policies and Regulations that is available from the Office of the Dean of Student Services, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-7770). The information is available on the Internet at: uchicago.edu/docs/studentmanual.

5. Information regarding current tuition and fees, including estimated miscellaneous costs, is available through the Law School Admissions Office at 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-9484). The information is also available on the internet at: uchicago.edu/financial/index.html.

6. For information on financial aid programs, contact Student Loan Administration, 970 East 58th Street, 4th Floor, Chicago, IL 60637, or The University of Chicago Law School Admissions Office, 1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
(773-702-9484).

7. Information regarding student graduation rates, tuition and loan refunds, and withdrawals can be obtained from the Offices of the Registrar and the Bursar, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-7891) and (773-702-8000) respectively. This information is also available on the Internet at: uchicago.edu under the section entitled Time Schedules. The Time Schedules is a University-wide catalog that details current course offerings as well as administrative policies.

8. Information on the University's accreditation may be obtained from the Office of the Provost, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-8806).

9. Information on academic programs, facilities, and faculties can be obtained from the Dean of Students Office at the Law School, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (773-702-9484).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE LAW SCHOOL

Office of Admissions

1111 East 60th Street

Chicago, Illinois 60637

Telephone: 773.702.9484

E-Mail: llm-admissions@law.uchicago.edu

Web: www.law.uchicago.edu